HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1822. No. 120.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

**** The Franklin Library** and Debating Society is now organized—any donations which may be given for the benefit of the society, will be thankfully acknowledged

D. W. Howze, *Secretary.*

SPRING GOODS.

THOMAS CLANCY & Co.

HAVE just received their spring assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c

among which are the following:

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres
Common ditto ditto,
Black Senchews and Sarsnetts,
White and black silk Lace,
White and green Florence,
Plain and figured Canton Crapes,
9-8 and 4-4 brown Sheetings
Patent Steam and Water Loom Shirtings,
Russia Drill, for summer pantaloons.
Russia Sheeting, and Diaper for towels,
Figured and plain Bombazetts,
Black Silk Velvet,
Satin striped and Florentine Vestings,
Valentia vest shapes,
White Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Tucking and side Combs,
5-4 & 4-4 Apron Checks,
Gentlemen's Woodstock & Buck Skin Gloves,
Ladies' Kid and Beaver ditto,
Irish Linens and Lawns,
White Muslin Robes,
Gentlemen's white bordered Cravats,
Jacknet, Book and Seeded Muslins,
6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks,
9-8 London Chints and superfine Callicoes,
Dimity, Manchester Ginghams,
Cotton, Flag and Silk Handkerchiefs,
White Sarsnets, Holt's Wire Thread,
Net Suspenders, Silver wire Tooth Brushes,
Imperial treble gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Gentlemen's black & drab Water Proof Hats,
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Misses and Children's Morocco ditto,
Children's Morocco Hats,
Yellow Nankeen, Cotton Cassimere,
Brown Holland, Furniture Callico,
Ivory and impressed Pocket Combs,
Madrass Handkerchiefs, Wellington Shawls,
Striped Ginghams, Bed Ticking,
India Cotton, Ribbands, Tape, Cotton balls,
Patent Thread, Galoon Binding,
Writing Paper, States and slate Pencils,
Blank Books, Testaments, large Bibles,
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, and Methodist Hymn Books, Lead Pencils.
Patent and prime Scythe Blades,
Composition Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills,
Trace Chains, best English Blistered Steel,
Waffle Irons, Frying Pans, patent Straw Knives
Patent plate Locks, stock ditto,
Common and patent Pad Locks,
Screw and pod Augurs, Swedes Iron,
Old English Razors, and Razor Straps,
Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
Pound and pack Pins,
Best Spanish and Flotant Indigo,
Earthen and Glass Ware

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

May 22. 19—

MRS. BIGELOW,

HAS just received from Petersburg a complete assortment of

STRAW BONNETS,

some of which are in the fashionable Leghorn style. She has also received

Leghorn and Chip Bonnets, Chip Hats,
Leghorn and straw Trimmings,
Straw Bands assorted, Ribbons assorted,
Ladies' top shell and side Combs,
Ladies' silk, kid, and beaver Gloves,
Ladies' silk and cotton Hose,
Assorted Robes and Muslins,
Ginghams, and fashionable Callicoes,
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,
Hair net Caps and Curls, Fancy Flowers,
Feather Fans, Thread Edging,
Shawls assorted, Long Lawns,
Diaper Table Linen, Steam loom Shirtings,
White Thule, and figured paste Lace,
Blue, black and white Sattins,
Green Florance, Black Silk,
Pink and white Persian, green Gauze,
Fancy box Pins and Needles, Band Boxes.

She also continues to keep on hand a variety of

SILK BONNETS,

and will make to order to suit customers, at short notice.

She will also whiten Straw Bonnets, and do them up with neatness.

May 22. 19—

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening at their store (Whitted's corner) a general assortment of

New and Seasonable Goods,

just received from New-York and Philadelphia, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, being determined to sell at *uncommonly low prices* for cash.

Among the assortment are,

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, of approved bleach,
3-4 Irish and Russia Diaper,
5-4 Irish Sheetings,
5-4 American cotton ditto,
6-4 Cotton Table Diapers,
Long Lawns and Thread Cambrics,
4-4 & 6-4 Cotton Cambrics,
4-4 & 6-4 figured and satin striped ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain Jaconet and Mull Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 ditto Book and Leno ditto,
4-4 sprig'd Mull and Book'd tto,
Fashionable bord red Muslin Robes,
3-4 & 4-4 light Callicoes and Prints,
3-4 & 6-4 light striped Ginghams,
An elegant assortment of Canton and Nankin Crapes, plain and figured,
Canton Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Inserting, and other Trimings,
Elegant plaid and figured Ribbons,
Black and white Italian Crape,
Gentlemen and ladies' Cotton and Silk Stockings,
Ditto ditto Silk and Beaver Gloves,
Sheppard's extra superfine Saxony blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second quality ditto, assorted colours,
Vigonia and other light Cassimeres,
Superfine white Flannels,
Twill'd and plain black Bombazett,
Irish and Russia Drilling, for pantaloons,
White and coloured fashionable Vesting,
Black Silk Florentine ditto,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
White and striped Jeans,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 & 4-4 Brown Shirtings,
5-4 ditto Sheetings,
3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks,
Bed Ticking,
Shell Combs, assorted sizes,
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Writing and Letter Paper.

Also,

Many new articles of Hardware and Cutlery,
Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS, &c. &c.

They have also received

An additional supply of Men's and Women's SHOES, together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

May 14. 1 —3w

H. G & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13—2m

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand for two hundred dollars, drawn by Samuel Cole, deceased, payable to the subscriber, dated the 24th of January, 1818 All persons are hereby forwarned trading for said note, as no transfer of the same has ever been made.

William Horn.

Orange county, Ma. 2, 1822. 17—3wp

NOTICE.

THROUGH fraud was obtained from me, by one Joshua Horner, of Stokes county, North Carolina, three promissory notes, dated the sixth day of October, 1815; one note for two hundred and sixty dollars, payable ten days after date; one other for three hundred dollars, to be discharged with a wagon and three horses, I believe three months after date; one other for three hundred dollars, payable twelve months after date. The said notes were attested by John Love and John Snow. I hereby give notice to all persons, that I will not pay either of said notes, as they were obtained from me by base fraud, which fraud will more fully appear by reference to the record of the court of equity for the county of Orange. I do this to prevent and person from being imposed on by either of said notes, as they are not filed in said office.

John Strowd.

May 10, 1822 18—2w

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH
MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12, 00
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 5.

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery* conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets.

From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss *might* be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on *TUESDAY* the *FOURTH OF JUNE* next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—tf

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent meloration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive: and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

Rural Economy.

"And you rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

SHEEP.

Translated from the Allentown German "Frienden's Boothe."

As our manufactures are so rapidly increasing, great quantities of wool will be wanting. This will be encouragment for our farmers, to raise and keep as many sheep as possible, inasmuch as the wool will always command a high price in cash.

Mr. Hammond, in the state of Ohio, one of the most wealthy and extensive farmers, raises and keeps a numerous flock of sheep, and supplies the Steubenville manufactory with wool. In a letter lately published in the Ohio papers, and in those of Philadelphia also, he says, that with 100 large sheep, he makes *more profit* than with 100 acres of wheat, and does not give the tenth part of the trouble. He mentions further, that he prevents the rot getting among them by giving salt three or four times a week. This keeps them, as well as every domestic animal, perfectly healthy.

In the state of New Jersey the farmers begin to keep very large flocks of sheep, and feed them at the distilleries from the same offals with which the hogs, oxen and other animals are fed. As this is something new, and but lately brought into practice, it creates some surprise—but, let me ask, why not feed sheep with the same provender as other domestic animals? Some people prefer the milk and butter of cows fed from distilleries.

The writer of this has had a conversation with a number of persons who are well acquainted and who have often witnessed the above method of feeding sheep, and they positively assert that the meat has a more delicious taste, and the wool is finer, longer, and softer than when the sheep are fed in the old way.

The sheep must not be penned up as hogs are; it will be necessary to let them range into the fields when so inclined, and occasionally put to hay. Turnips are excellent food.

Guinea Grass—Capt. Jasper Graham, who has recently arrived from the West Indies, has brought with him a quantity of the seed of the Guinea Grass, which has lately been introduced in those Islands from the Western Coast of Africa. This grass is said to be remarkably pleasant and nutricious for cattle, and the yield, as it is represented, almost surpasses belief. In Jamaica, it is said, one acre frequently yields twenty tons of hay in a year. It is supposed that this climate will produce three crops in a season, without cutting until it is three or four feet high. Capt. Graham has deposited a small parcel of this seed at the seed store of the Hartford County Agricultural society, which will be disposed of gratis, to such as apply for it, for the purpose of sowing.

Hartford Times.

A safe, easy, and cheap Cure.

A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was not any water except in the bottom of an old lime kiln, and recovered his wind; the owner ordered a stable shovel full of quick lime to be renewed every five or six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it to be given every day to a broken winded coach horse, aged eighteen years, which had almost a constant cough. The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about five weeks, and kept in the stable. He is now perfectly recovered in his wind, and free from a cough.

Hemp—Mr. Dap's valuable machine, for cleaning hemp, has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations of the public.—The hemp which this machine turns out is unrotted, much stronger than that dressed in the old way, more beautiful and yields a larger quantity. It already commands a higher price than Russian Hemp.

Kentucky paper.

New Grain Mill.—Messrs. J. & D. Hascill of Le Roy, N. Y. have patented a new grain mill; which, it is said, will grind three bushels of grain in an hour, at one fourth the expense, and with less than one fourth of the power required to put in operation a run of stones in a common flour mill.

From the Columbian Star,

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This society have recently published their fifth annual report. It is lucid in its details, and very satisfactory in its statements. The society have succeeded in obtaining a tract of country at Cape Mesurado, about 250 miles south of Sierra Leone, whither the colonists have been removed. The situation thus acquired is stated to be highly favourable to health. The land is high, the forest trees are elevated, and the water is generally good. The following is an extract from the report:

"The land purchased appears to include the whole cape, with the mouth and a considerable extent of the river.

"This river empties itself into the Atlantic, and is in length about three hundred miles, being the largest African river between the Rio Grande to the north, and the Congo to the south. Its head waters are near those of the Niger and the Gambia, both of which rise on the north east side of the same chain of mountains. Lieut. Stockton considers this station not only important for the relief and refreshment of our vessels of war cruising on the African coast, but as affording the same facilities to our merchantmen engaged in the East India trade. To these advantages may be also added, besides connected with the immediate object of the society, another of still greater interest. Such a settlement as we trust this is destined soon to become, cannot fail of producing an immediate and decisive effect upon that trade that still preys upon Africa, and still disgraces the civilized world. What Sierra Leone has done, and is doing, may confidently be expected in every similar establishment on the coast. What has been there done, who can sufficiently estimate? We may indeed there see a colony of free blacks, increasing in numbers, intelligence and respectability. We may there see a still more interesting spectacle, in the thousands of victims rescued from chains and tortures; once ignorant barbarians, now instructed and devout converts to the Christian faith, manifesting in the simple piety of their characters, the reality of that faith, and giving a lesson of humility and reproof, to Christians inheriting the best privileges in the most favored countries. These are great effects demanding our praise and thankfulness. But Sierra Leone has repaid Africa with still greater blessings: her example, her influence, and efforts, have given peace and security to the neighboring coast: and who can estimate the extent of misery prevented, and of happiness conferred to a population delivered from all the horrors of the slave trade? Every year the limits of this beneficence are extending, and the cheering rays of her light dispelling a wider portion of the moral darkness that surrounds her. And is it unreasonable to rejoice that another rampart is to be raised against the power of the spoiler, that another light is to arise and shine upon this benighted continent? Or to expect that He who is thus blessing one such labour with success, will give His help in favor of another?"

Experience has proved, that the climate is little more hostile to blacks, than that of our own country. We quote a paragraph from the report on this point:

"From a comparison of the deaths occurring among the white and black classes of the population of Sierra Leone, respectively, with the mortality experienced by the corresponding classes of emigrants from America, the conclusion appears to be authorized, that the climate is much less noxious to the black people, although the natives of temperate countries, than to the whites. The result of all the experience hitherto had of the African climate, goes directly to establish the conclusion, that it is not materially unfavourable to the health of the *coloured people* emigrating to Africa from our countries situated in the latitude of the northern states of America, or even in that of Nova-Scotia and Great-Britain; and that the natives of the middle and southern states may sustain the transition, with little danger arising from the change of climate. The small number of deaths which have occurred among the colored people, and their general health since their removal from Campelar, confirms the opinion expressed in the last annual report of the board, that much of the sickness and mortality experienced at that place, was caused by circumstances of a peculiar character."

The prospects of the board appear to be favorable. Several individuals, of respectable qualifications, have offerred their services, in any useful capacity, on the coast of Africa. Doctor Ayres, in particular, has been sent thither, and been actively engaged in promoting the objects of the society. Several hundred blacks the United States, have offered themselves to the board, as colonists: and many extensive proprietors of slaves have signified their intention to liberate them, and aid them in returning to Africa.

Whatever may be the opinions respecting the ultimate success of the society, there can surely be no doubt that their efforts, so far as they extend, will be entirely beneficial, and may be extensively instrumental in suppressing the slave trade.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Summary of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Chevalier Poletica, the Russian minister, relative to the north-west coast of America, communicated by the president to congress.

The first is a letter from Mr. Poletica to the secretary, communicating the regulation adopted by the Russian American company, and sanctioned by the Emperor, asserting a territorial claim on the part of Russia to the north west coast of America from Behring's Straits to the 51st degree of north latitude, and interdicting to all commercial vessels other than Russian, upon the penalty of seizure and confiscation, the approach upon the high seas within 100 Italian miles of the shores.

No. II. from the secretary to Mr. Poletica, expresses the surprize of the president at the measure and requests an explanation of the grounds of it.

No. III. in answer, is a detail of these grounds, in which the Chevalier de Poletica states the discovery of Behring's Straits, and of Cape or Mount St. Elias by Behring in 1741, who with Tchirikoff discovered as far as the 49th degree of north latitude: the private expeditions in 1743, and the Russian settlements existing in 1763, and found by Cook in 1778; and other voyages made by Russian navigators, no account of which has been published—The Spaniards had not objected to the Russian settlements; and in 1789, when the emperor Paul gave the present Russian American company its first charter, he gave it the exclusive possession from the 55th degree of north latitude to Behring's Straits, and permitted them to extend their discoveries and form establishments to the south. The American government obtained of Spain, by the treaty of Washington in 1819, the right of the Spaniards north of the 42d degree of north latitude, but the northern boundary was not fixed. He concludes, therefore, that the right of Russia rests on three recognized bases: first discovery, first occupation, and peaceable possession for more than half a century. The American right was derived from Spain, who never claimed against the limits assigned to the Russian company. And Russia might have extended them as far as the 49th degree of north latitude. The 51st degree is a mean point between New Archangel under the 57th, and the American Colony at the mouth of Columbia river, which is under the 46th degree of the same latitude.

In regard to the maritime prohibition, he states it was intended to repress foreign traders, who furnish arms and ammunition to the savages exciting them to revolt. Complaints had been made of them, but no step taken by the American government. He further considers the sea between America and Asia as a *shut sea*, which the Russian government might have entirely closed.

No. IV. is the reply of the secretary of state by directions of the president, that the claim by Russia is now for the first time asserted; that its only foundation appears to be the settlement at New Archangel, which is on an island; that in 1799, the limits prescribed by the emperor Paul to the Russian company were fixed at the 55th degree of north latitude, and that assuming the latitude at 51 is a new pretension not sanctioned by any settlement made since 1799; that as to the maritime prohibition, the right to navigate those seas was part of the independence of the United States and enjoyed ever since; that as to its being a shut sea from America to Asia, the distance from shore to shore is not less than 4000 miles; that the citizens of the United States had a right to trade with the Indians as fully as to navigate those seas; that no specific complaint was ever made to the government of the U. States, or it would have been attended to.

No. V. is a letter from the Chevalier de Poletica to the secretary of state, explaining the grounds taken in his prior letter, with the additional statement that in 1789 the descendants of the companions of capt. Tchirikoff, 462 in number, were found in the latitude of 48 and 40.

The idea of a shut sea of 4000 miles in width is something new in the law of nations, we believe. Vattel says, that "no nation has a right to lay a claim to the open sea, or to attribute the use of it to itself, to the exclusion of others. The kings of Portugal have formerly arrogated to themselves the empire of the seas of Guinea and the East Indies; but the other maritime powers give themselves little trouble about such a pretension."

The claim to the territory by the Russian company, on the validity of which must depend the right to regulate the distance from the coast, would seem not to extend south of 55, the limit assigned to it in 1799. The power to make settlements, never executed, cannot confer any right; the accidental settlement by the descendants of Tchirikoff's companions if continued, which does not appear to be the case, cannot be considered as a colonization. That the Spaniards never objected, was probably owing to the very circumstance of no attempt being made to extend the settlement of New Archangel. We rather suppose that the whole is a scheme of the Russian company to monopolize trade and aggrandize themselves, no matter what may be the consequence.—*Franklin Gaz.*

DUELLING.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

We are very sorry to discover in the public papers, such strong sensibility expressed on the subject of an anticipated duel, because in the first place such publications may have a tendency to inflame and provoke, instead of assuaging resentment of the parties. For ourselves, we are free to confess, that we feel no other sensibility on this occasion, than what every man who venerates the laws of his country suffers, when he witnesses their violation. If men will violate every principle human and divine—if they will meet and shed the blood of each other—if they will spurn all the supplicating tenderness of friendship, all the ties of social intercourse—trample on all the hallowed endearments of life, and embrue their hands in brother's blood, we feel no sympathy whatever, for the issue of such a contest. Let the grave of the fallen victim be strewed with the night shade of oblivion, and the company of the survivor be shunned as a pestilence. —His hand smells of blood, which all the perfumes of Arabia cannot sweeten—it is a brother's blood, and let him be haunted by the ghost of his murdered comrade, without commisseration or symphathy. It is a notorious fact, that if such actions had been spoken of as they ought—if the conductors of our public journals would speak of this crime as they do of other crimes, such as house breaking, robbery, &c. we should not be so frequently called upon to witness such abominable spectacles—we should not behold the bloody man with the instrument of death in his hand, triumphing so successfully over the prostrate majesty of justice. Let our brother editors dare to speak of such abominations as they deserve.

We may be too sanguine in our anticipations, but we are disposed to indulge in the belief, that the barbarous and murderous practice of thus deciding personal quarrels, will not survive another century. We do not think that the laws will be more severe than they now are; but that they will be supported, maintained, and enforced by public opinion; manners will come to the assistance of laws, and without such assistance, every section in our criminal code will always remain a dead letter. We preceive, even in our day, a change of sentiment on this subject of human butchery.

Posterity will listen almost with incredulity to the history of the present era. It will probably be ranked amongst the incredible visions of romace, that in an age, and in a country abunding with so much christian light, when such stupendous, and not less stupendous than successful exertions, have been made for the dissemination of the beams—while every swarming city, or partially populated hamlet, vie with each other in the amicable contest of benevolence, it should be made a subject of grave inquiry in the public journals, whether the laws of man and the injunctions of the Deity, proclaimed amidst the thunders of Sinai, should both be braved and set at open scorn and defiance. Posterity will look upon the bare statement of such a deed in the public journals, as evidence of a barbarous age, and they will turn with revolting, and with indignant incredulity, from the page that bears so foul a blot in American history.

It is a delightful and soothing contemplation, to behold the silent, gradual, but clearly perceptible improvement of manners. There is a softening and meliorating influence pervading and stealing along, which may almost be felt in its advances. We participate in such emotions, and are scarcely conscious of the change. The heart becoms softened and humanized by an agency beyound our control, observance, or resistance, and under the operation of such causes, the duellist will hereafter be compelled to abandon the ranks of decent and decorous life, and to hold up his blood stained hand in company with his fellow criminals at the bar of justice.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM CANTON.

The ship General Hamilton, Bacon, has arrived at Providence, 112 days from Canton. On the subject of the differences between the English and Chinese, we find the following in the Providence Journal:

When the news reached Canton that the British frigate had fired upon and killed several Chinese, they, as usual in such cases, demanded an equal number of English to be delivered to them, to be put to death. This was refused on the part of the English. The trade was immediately stopped. Determined not to give up their men, as demanded, the Company [supercargoes] resolved to quit the factory, and take refuge on board the ships. The Chinese did not believe, at first, that they were serious, and thought that they were only making a feint.—Finding, however, that their flag was struck, and that their wives and families had left Macoa, that the treasure was embarked, and all the shipping had dropped down to the second bar, they became seriously alarmed. The viceroy had gone so far as to promise that the trade might go on as before, on condition, that when the English ships should have arrived in their own country, they should relate the affair to their sovereign, and "next year" they might bring the specified number of Englishmen, to be butchered according to their absurd laws.

Two days before the G. H. sailed, the Hong merchants, in a body, had gone down to endeavor to settle matters, but at the time of sailing, no settlement had taken place.

The British supercargoes have behaved with the greatest firmness and resolution, and seem determined to protect their countrymen from those unjust laws, which consider an accidental homicide as equal to a deliberate murder.

Luthes Jackson, first officer of ship Mentor, and Joon B. Tucker of Boston, are stated to have been killed by the natives in Cockn yhoo, Coatnam Straits, on the 14th of May, and Maly Collins, a native of Ireland, drowned in Canton, on the 12th December, last year.

MEXICO.

Charleston, May 7.

By the schooner Jane, Capt. M'William, in five days from Havanna, we have received our papers to the 29th ult. and letters to the 1st inst.

The frigate Macedonian arrived at Havanna on the 28th April from Boston.

MEXICO.—In the "Noticioso" of the 27th April, we read the following letter received by a respectable inhabitant of Havanna from his friend in Mexico. It is dated the 3d of April, and furnishes a late and interesting account of the actual polical state of New Spain. Iturbide seems to be playing a treacherous game.

"This evening a little before prayers, the government received information that a regiment of military had been raised at Texcuco, at the head of which is Capt. Bucelí—they shouted *Viva el Rey!* and leaving their baggage in the care of the *Ayuntamiento* (town council) they proceeded to Chalco in good order. The government immediately ordered the march of a body of grenadiers, which took place at 12, P. M.; but unfortunately, the regency did not know the feelings of the men—for the soldiers disobeyed their commanders and deserted most shamefully. This was the conduct of about seventy. In Tacubaya the soldiers disobeyed their commanders even to the extreme of violence, using insults, snatching off their cockades and delivering them to the general. The congress distrusted these last regiments (of Cruz and Bustamante), and as they happened to both sally forth on the same day, it gave occasion to think that they were among the conspirators.

It was already past 10 o'clock at night, when these rumours reached us, and even then many persons hastened to the house Briseno for their money, so that, out of a million and a half of dollars, he has not half remaining. It is now 8 o'clock, and the deputies of the congress have just retired. Their discussions lasted from 9 in the morning to this hour.

At 10 yesterday, Iturbide presented himself to the congress, saying that public tranquility was threatened, and requested that certain deputies should be dismissed the assembly, who were comprehended in the conspiracy. He was answered that, according to rule, nobody could be sent out, and as he himself did not compose the Regency, he would please to retire and return with them, &c.

Don Yanez then observed, "I will thank your excellency to receive my resignation. Your excellency will pardon me, (addressing Iturbide)—you are the only man who usurps all powers. Iturbide replied, "we shall soon find, Signor Yanez, who is the traitor." Yanez replied, "I shall not leave this spot before I convince your highness, you are that traitor."

Much tumultuous discussion took place, which time forbids me to repeat. I am convinced the sittings and disturbances have occurred because Iturbide wished to destroy the congress.

The general presented a letter, which he received from Davila, in which he is invited to reconquer the empire, and place it under the protection of Spain. But, as if the devil had a hand in it, the plot was discovered. These plots and usurpations have destroyed the equilibrium of our government, and we are now in the situation of Buenos Ayres."

Philadelphia, May 18.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican minister *Elizaldi*, who has been for some time expected from that country, is not expected before June. Some changes had taken place in the internal concerns of the revolutionary government, which appeared to diminish the idea of a permanent submission to the *three guarantees*.

There are three parties in Mexico, as there has been in all the other of the states of South America—a party inclined to the European connexion—a party which unites the desire to be independent of Spain with that of substituting a despotism of their own—the third party is for independence and representative government upon the principles of the Columbian and United States' republics—the first is composed of a few persons, but very powerful—the second is more numerous, more active, and is at present the party which holds the attachment of the military force—the third is the most numerous, having some few of the opulent, and all the liberal people, and the great mass of the population—this latter party gains its due place gradually, and many of the second party have come over to the third; the first appears to retain its limited numbers undiminished, but without retaining its influence; and the third or popular party, which pursues a very moderate and steady course, appears likely to obtain, as in other parts of Spanish America, the ultimate ascendancy.

Gen Wilkinson's visit to Mexico is to claim debts long due him from men who are now of great wealth, and with whom he had many years ago mercantile transactions which he could not obtain returns for after repeated application for many years. He is also acting as agent for several persons who have claims on the revolutionary government. *Aurora.*

From Maracaibo—A letter dated Maracaibo, April 16, 1822, received in this city, says:

"General Morales, the Spanish general, is but six miles from the city, and continual firing is kept up night and day, between him and the Patriots, who hold possession of the town. Part of the brave legion, that came out with general Devereux, is in this place, and should Morales make a general assault, I have no doubt he will meet with a dreadful defeat, as it is a war of extermination on both sides.—God only knows the consequence to those brave men should he succeed. The city is under the strictest martial law."—"Two men, Spaniards, detected in supplying the enemy, were led out to the square yesterday and shot. The report as to the numbers of Morales' troops varies—but there is no doubt he is three thousand strong, and a considerable number European Spaniards. I think however, nothing can withstand the British legion, if they have any thing of a chance." *Patriot.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 29.

ELECTIONEERING.

The following communication is from the last number of the Milton Gazette. It is gratifying to us, that the subject has attracted notice; and we republish the article that our readers may be led to reflect on the evils which will result from a perseverance in the present mode of electioneering. Our views, however, extend beyond those of Moralus; we shall not be contented with a partial reformation. It is not against the use of spirituous liquors merely that we would contend, but against the whole system of electioneering. We view it as worse than useless. To enable the people to make a judicious choice, it is not necessary that the candidates should thus exhibit themselves before them. We would ask the question, has any candidate been elected to fill any public office in this county for years past, whose character and qualifications have been gathered from his public exhibition? but rather has not the choice rested upon their knowledge of his private life, and the ability with which he conducted his private concerns? For what are our

elections held? Are they not for the purpose of selecting from among us the men best qualified to administer the affairs of the public? But is this the result of the present system of electioneering? We are constrained to say, No! the talents of the country will not be brought into activity while such a system continues. The choice is restricted to the few individuals whose ambition induces them to offer themselves as candidates, and who are willing to hawk their pretensions, like pedlars' ware, from place to place, and humbly solicit the suffrages of the people. We are told that a candidate must submit to this long established custom, or he cannot be successful; and that many men of worth and virtue, and even pious christians, have thus electioneered for public favour. The latter we will admit; but we can see no necessity for the former. Elections are intended to benefit the public, not to gratify the ambition of individuals; and a judicious choice is the most likely to result from a free exercise of the judgment of the people, uninfluenced by personal application. How frequently do we see that those who are the most clamorous for public favour, are the least deserving of it; while the most deserving of our citizens retire from the contest. It is degrading to the feelings of modest worth to be compelled to go from one public place to another for weeks previous to an election, for the purpose of displaying his talents before the people; feelings which cannot be overcome by the honours and emoluments of office. It is therefore with fervency we repeat our hope, "that the day is not far distant, when not only the grand juries of all our counties, but every soberminded and good citizen throughout the state, will set his face against a practice at once so destructive to the morality of the people, so subversive of the ends for which elections were instituted, and so derogatory to the character of the free and independent citizens of an enlightened republic;" and for the accomplishment of this end, we would suggest to the grand jury of the county of Orange the propriety of following the example of the patriotic jury of Wayne.

From the Milton Gazette.

MR CORY,

SIR:—In looking over the Hillsborough Recorder, of the 15th inst. I saw a communication signed by a "subscriber" in reply to some very just and applicable remarks in that paper on the presentment of the grand jury of Wayne county, very judiciously and wisely complaining of the evils resulting from electioneering by treating the people at public places. The writer first insinuates that it is the only medium in which a candidate can become acquainted with his fellow citizens. This reason I will endeavor to confute. Cannot a man, who wishes to become a candidate for the suffrages of the people, and one who has led a private life, attend at public places, converse with his fellow citizens, deliver his sentiments unto them, and leave them to judge whether or not he is a suitable person to serve them in the legislature; and as, necessarily, there must be some person chosen to represent them, can there be a single doubt expressed but that the people would make a more wise and deliberate choice when free from the brutalizing devices of drunkenness than when enveloped in all its miseries? I can only compare a candidate treating the people, to a man treating his servants to work who are in duty bound to do so—because, it is a duty incumbent on the people to chose their representatives. If a man be moral, or a friend to morality, he should discourage the practice. If a man be religious, or a friend to religion, and professes a desire to avoid all manner of evil, he cannot, consistent with those principles, encourage or indulge in the practice of treating at public places. I will agree with the writer and say, that there has been good and pious christians, when candidates for the legislature, at elections treating the people—they may think it is right, but the fact is undeniable that they are in great error. I have been at elections and heard men, while intoxicated, utter the most horrible oaths in applauding the candidate who had treated them, while they would endeavor to find many faults in other candidates. The writer expresses doubts whether the grand jurors of Wayne county, and the writer himself, do not indulge themselves in the practice of drinking spirits during court week. He has no grounds for such doubts; and, as the "tree is known by its fruit," so their presentment may prove the pureness of their intentions and the interest which they took in the welfare and happiness of their fellow citizens. During the electioneering campaign we observe men leaving their farms and families, not able to buy spirits themselves, and attending public places where they can get it gratis; and after continuing in this practice some time will finally bring their families to want, and distress and ruin to themselves. I cannot but express a hope, that the time is fast approaching when morality and virtue will be seen at elections, and the people will enjoy all the privileges which it is in the power of an enlightened public to bestow. MORALUS.

Hillsborough, May 16.

Things as they should be.—An act has passed the legislature of Kentucky, enlarging the prison bounds to the full extent of each county.

We learn by letters received in this city that Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH arrived at Liverpool on the 6th of April, in the Amity, after a twenty days passage from New York, to Liverpool; and set out the next day for London, in fine health and spirits. *Wash. Gaz.*

Georgetown, (D. C.) May 16.

Another Murder.—A duel was fought on Monday last, between Mr. Gibson, clerk in the treasury department, and Mr. Cooke, formerly of the navy. The second fire, the latter was mortally wounded and expired next day, having suffered the most excruciating agony.

The following extract of a letter dated the 15th ult. written by the United States Indian agent, resident in Ohio, to his friend in this city, has been handed to us.

"The Shawanese Indians have abandoned their town, and scattered themselves over their reservation, (at Waupaghkonetta) on farms; frolicking, drinking and dancing have almost ceased, and they are doing better than they have ever done before; many of them have now neat farms and dwelling houses."

The Shawanoese tribe have been, for a long time past, under the superintendance of the society of Friends; we cite this extract for no other purpose than as one instance amongst the thousand daily presented to our eyes, of the cheering melioration of the human race. Light and knowledge are gradually advancing; the son of the wilderness quits his bow and arrow, and his tomahawk, and quietly begins to cultivate the earth.

Baltimore Chronicle.

West India Trade.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated London, April 6, to a gentleman in New York. The writer is a member of parliament:

"I conclude, the termination of non intercourse between the United States and our colonies, will be an acceptable measure on your side; as all West India produce is to be permitted to be sent direct to the United States, it may lead to an intercourse of some importance. Your produce is to be subject to a moderate colonial duty, to afford some protection to the produce of our North American Colonies; but it will be the same in American as in British bottoms. I hope it will lead to a better state of things in the West Indies, and a better understanding with your government. It is also probable there will soon be an increase of duty here, particularly on foreign cotton; which in that case, will be all drawn back on goods of yarn, when exported.

The amount is not settled, but it may be considerable."

Exports of American Manufactures

A few days ago, a large quantity of American brown cottons was bought up in Boston, for the South American market. It is sincerely hoped, that this adventure will be a profitable one to the merchants concerned, and that, hereafter, the products of American manufacturing industry will form no inconsiderable proportion of our exports. We cannot doubt, that American 34 cloths at from 11½ to 12¼ cents here, will do as well, among the South Americans, as Calcutta white cloths be their prices ever so low. Let purchasers only take the trouble to calculate the *difference in weight between equal surfaces* of American and Indian, and the superiority of the former will be apparent.

The parcel of goods abovementioned is said to have consisted of about 80,000 yards. Now supposing them so be all narrow goods their exportable value is $10,000. The raw cotton from which they were spun his cost New England (paid for in cloths) about $3 875. Gained by New-England agricultural and mercantile labour $6.125.

[*Providence Journal.*

Importation of Wheat.—The Vulcan, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, brought as part of her cargo a quantity of *English Wheat*, which it is said will bring a profit in our market. This circumstance is conclusive as to the abundance of grain in England, and shuts out all hopes of the ports there being opened for our bread stuffs. The most recent accounts represent the prospect of an abundant harvest throughout Britain to be very great, and if something is not done to protect the agricultural interests of this country, we are much afraid that they will suffer materially by this new sort of importation. It would certainly be a singular occurrence if our congress should be compelled to resort the "Corn Laws." [*Com. Adv.*

The expenses of the town of Newport for the support of the poor in the year 1819, amounted to 6157 dollars. They have since that time established an *Asylum*, and provided a farm for the employment of the poor, in consequence of which the expense of their support for the year 1821, was reduced to the sum of 1958 dollars, making a saving of 4199 dollars, or more than two thirds of the whole amount. It is stated, besides, that their comforts are much increased in every respect. The number of poor at the Asylum is generally about 50.

As a comment on the scarcity of money in New York, Mr. Simpson, manager of the theatre in that city, had, on Monday evening last, *two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents*, the proceeds of one night's benefit.

The plan of the new state prison, now building in Philadelphia, is to enclose ten acres of ground with a high and strong stone wall, as a general prison yard. This enclosure is to be subdivided by high walls into as many separate enclosures as they have prisoners. Each separate enclosure is to have a cell for one person only. So that the prisoners are to be kept entirely separate—to see no person but their keeper from the day they go in, till the day they come out, and yet to be kept continually at hard labor. It is believed that this arrangement will answer every purpose of solitary confinement, and still the public derive as much benefit from their labour, as would be derived, if they were allowed to work together in the usual way. It must however necessarily follow, that the expenses for keepers and overseers will be greater, than it is in common prisons; yet advantages, in a moral point of view, will be derived from keeping the prisoners separate, and more than compensate the public for the extra expense incurred.

A committee of the Connecticut legislature to whom was referred the part of gov. Wolcott's speech relative to Banks, have recommended the restriction of the banks of the state from issuing any bills under $5, and the imposing a fine of $5 on any person passing the note of any bank under that value.

Norfolk, May 15.

Atrocious Outrage—One of those acts of brutal violence, which the pen of the journalist almost shrinks from the task of recording, was perpetrated on Saturday evening last near Godfrey's gate, half a mile beyond Fort Barbour, on the Princess Ann road, the victim of which was a poor but decent female, the wife of a Mr. Riggs who keeps a small grocery in the vicinity of Fort Barbour, and the perpetrator a negro belonging to Mr. William Langley, of Norfolk county. It was at an early hour of the evening that Mrs. R. was passing along the road, when a tall, stout negro man stepped before her from the side of the road, and demanded her money. In vain she assured him she had none and implored him to let her pass—the ruffian seized and forcibly dragged her into the woods, where he proceeded to the perpetration of a crime too horrible for us to name.—The unfortunate woman struggled in the monster's grasp until completely exhausted and nearly bereft of consciousness she fell a final prey to his brutal designs. He then seized her by the hair and bending her head back until she was nearly suffocated, exclaimed that he was determined she should not have it in her power to betray him; and while he thus held her with one hand was busily searching in his pockets with the other for a knife, when summoning up all her remaining strength she broke from his hold and fled. Fortunately at that moment some persons were passing by in a chair, who relieved the poor sufferer from further apprehensions, and kindly conveyed her back to her dwelling, and delivered her to the care of her agonized family—She remained for a considerable time in a state of insensibility from the agitation of her spirits and the effect of the bruises she had received in the struggle; and when, on the next day, she had become more composed, the ruffian (who had in the mean time been apprehended) was brought into her presence that she might indentify him, she was so horror-struck at the sight of him that she fainted away. On her recovery she had no hesitation in affirming that he was the author of her suffering, and he was accordingly committed to the county jail.

Herald.

Capt. Glover, who arrived at Boston on Monday last, in 14 days from Cape Haytien, informs that President Boyer, being satisfied the aggression at Samana was the act of an individual, had released all the French vessels.

Literature.—"The History of Massachusetts from 1764 to July 1775, by Alden Bradford, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth," is announced for publication by Messrs. Richardson & Lord, of Boston.

The distance from the mouth of the Arkansas River to Little Rock, the seat of government of Arkansas, is computed at 300 miles; and the distance thence to the Cherokee missionary establishment on the Arkansas at 130 miles. Recently, a steam-boat ascended the river the whole distance from the Mississippi river to within twelve miles of the missionary establishment. What a country is this, where there are rivers navigable for four hundred miles, which we are but just beginning to hear of!

The Liverpool papers mention the death of a man, said to weigh 1300 pounds! who was lowered into his grave with a windlass.

From the Ponghkeepsie Observer.

Breach of Promise.—At the circuit court held in this village last week, before his honor Judge Platt, came on the trial of Salley Sleight *vs* Stephen Barnes, both of Clinton, for breach of promise of marriage. It appeared on trial, that the defendant had courted the plaintiff for *nine years*, the fruit of which were on illegitimate offspring—otherwise she sustained a fair reputation.—Verdict for the plaintiff $1500.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—A full report is made in the Boston Evening Gazette, of the trial of a suit, in which *Mary Fuller* was plaintiff, and *David Tucker* defendant, for breach of a marriage contract. The case is very well reported, and contains so much of amusement, in its characteristic details, that we have filed it for publication, when we have room.—The facts seem to be, that Mr. Tucker, a machine maker, had paid particular attention to the plaintiff, Miss Fuller, so much as to induce her to get clothes made up, bed quilts, &c. His affections, however, cooled. He found fault with her going to a *Universalist Meeting*—she *pouted* in turn, and said there were other *scamps* in Canton, (the place of his residence) as well as Tucker.—This "*gay deceiver's*" property was estimated at 1000 dollars; and a gallant jury sliced off, by their verdict, 750 dollars, for the consolation of the deserted Mary Fuller. *Balt. Pat.*

From the New London Advocate.

Serious Joke—A gentleman from one of the back towns in this state, relates the following circumstance, which took place recently: A party of young people had collected together one evening for amusement, when it was proposed by some of them to couple themselves, and go to a young justice and be married. This, it was thought, would be fine fun, and a clever joke on the young squire. All was ready in a twinkling, and the company marched off; some of the old damsels led off with great glee young beardless youths of fourteen—and all soon appeared before the squire. Though the the justice was young, he understood his duty, and married them in due form. He immediately complained of himself to the proper authority for a breach of the law, which provides that the intention of the parties shall be published previous to the marriage. The consequence is, that *the whole are legally married.*

Counsellor Lillienstein, of Frankfort on the Maine, has published a work in which he attempts to prove, argumentally and methodically, that the predictions respecting Anti-Christ, are now on the eve of being accomplished. Anti Christ, he asserts, will appear in 1823—his arrival will be succeeded by 10 years of religious wars—after which the Millenium, as he assures us, is to commence in 1836.

Newsman Extraordinary.—One of the carriers of a New York paper, called the Advocate, having become indisposed, his son took his place; but not knowing the subscribers he was to supply, he took for his guide a dog which had usually attended his father. The animal trotted on, ahead of the boy, and stopped at every door where the paper was in use to be left, without making a single omission or mistake.

Black Sea.—During the contest between Turkey and Russia, the commerce of the Black Sea must of necessity be suspended. The grain which is exported from Odessa in tranquil times, will be required for the support of those vast armies which must occupy Bessarabia and Romania, in pushing their hostile operations against the Sublime Porte. While the Russians, Turks and the Greeks are at war; while the Austrians are raising a corps of observation, and the Poles flocking to the Russian standard, the agriculture of Greece, and the supplies of the Danube, the Dneiper, and Dneister, will all be retained in the ports of the Black Sea, and a strong blockading Russian squadron will be stationed at the mouth of the Bosphorus. There are about 1500 sail of vessels which annually arrive from the Black Sea with grain, for the different ports of Italy, France and Spain.

Those resources being cut off by a war with Turkey, necessarily must give employment to our shipping, and find a market for our flour and bread stuffs; and this war, when once commenced, may continue much longer than we at present imagine. Hence the calculation is a reasonable one, that a war, which gives a fatal blow to agriculture in Europe, cannot but be of consequence to our agriculture and commerce, particularly being neutral, and far removed from the scene of action.

The opening of our French trade will also be paving the way for this new market, and give a spur to enterprize, while the West India markets may also afford a golden harvest for our farmers; altogether, our prospects are flattering; and if our specie could be kept in the country, and less goods were imported, all would go well. *Nat. Advocate.*

It is not extravagant to anticipate that a Russian Governor will ere long take up his abode in St. Sophia; and that a power, whose dominions already girdle half the globe, and are washed by nearly 20 seas, and inhabited by almost a hundred different nations, will push her domination into that fair peninsula, to which every friend of liberty, and every admirer of art and science, looks with such found adoration. With regard to the mere change in temporal matters, we know not whether Russian subjugation would do any thing for the Greeks; but we are sure that it would relieve them from a monstrous load of religious oppression.—*London True Briton.*

From London papers.

On Monday week two labourers trenching a field, called the Paper Mills, east of Pontefract, found a large stone coffin, hewn out of the solid piece, measuring seven feet in length on the outside, and six feet five inches within. It contained a perfect skeleton of a man, who apparently had been beheaded. The skull was placed on the lower part of the body, and a stone was placed where the head should be; as soon as the air was admitted, the ribs fell down. The top of the coffin was formed like the roof a house, and was eleven inches from the surface of the earth. It is the general opinion that these were the remains of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded on a hill to the East of Pontefract, on the 22d of March, 1322.

The price of Bread at Paris, is 50 centimes (about 9 cents) for four pounds, and that of the second quality is 35 centimes for the same quantity.

The Turkish ambassador, who was at Paris in 1798, bought a diamond of a jeweller in that city. While the bargain was concluding one of his people stole a ring. A little child saw it, and told his father after the Turk was gone. The jeweller immediately wrote to the ambassador, who sent him word that he should wait twenty four hours. At the expiration of this time the jeweller received a box directed to him, which he opened, and found in it the head of the thief, with the ring between his teeth!

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 23d inst. in this vicinity, by the Rev. Samuel Paisley, *Nathaniel J. King*, esq. to Miss *Mary C. Herrin*, only daughter of Harris Herrin, deceased, late of Wayne county.

On Sunday the 26th inst. by Rankin McKee, esq. Mr. *William Carrington*, to Mrs. *Ann Jackson*, all of this county.

DIED,

At Manchester, N. Hampshire, on the 8th inst. General JOHN STARK, aged 93, the last general officer of the revolutionary war.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
May	22	78	84	87
	23	76	79	85
	24	72	77	78
	25	70	72	73
	26	61	98	69
	27	73	80	83
	28	76	82	85

The Rev. Robert T. Daniel

will preach in the court house in this place the first Sunday in June, at eleven o'clock, A. M.—the ordinance of baptism will be administered at nine o'clock, A. M.

The managers of the Sunday School, are under the necessity of appealing to the liberality of the inhabitants of Hillsborough for pecuniary aid, to support an institution which has done so much for the children of this vicinity. There are now taught from sixty to eighty children; some of whom, perhaps, would never have learnt even to read, had not the operations of this institution supplied them with opportunities they could not otherwise have enjoyed. But the number of annual subscribers is so small, that the fund arising therefrom is insufficient to purchase the necessary books for those not able to buy for themselves. This appeal is therefore made with the confident hope that it will not be in vain; and any sum, however small, will be received with thankfulness. It is requested that those who are disposed to contribute, will leave with the editor of the Recorder, or send to him, whatever they may have to give to this charity.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand for fifteen dollars, dated the 11th or 12th of February last, drawn by Lemuel Carrell and attested by Thomas Long. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said note, and the said Carrell from paying the same to any person but myself, as no transfer has ever been made by me.

James Reaves.

Orange county, May 25. 20—3w

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

SONNET,

WRITTEN DURING A STORM AT SEA.

While borne in darkness o'er this wat'ry waste,
I mourn the absence of that Moon, whose light
But now on all around such radiance cast,
E'en the wild wave look'd beautiful and bright;
But she is sleeping on the billows bright,
And I am left in solitude and night.
And it was thus with me, when I did prove,
So early prove, the storms of life's dark day;
For I was happy while my Ellen's love
Shed its mild radiance o'er my stormy way.—
But she is in her grave, and I am borne,
Desolate and dark, along a boisterous sea;
And all the woes of early life return,
Press round my bruised heart and sting me bitterly.

K.

THE OWL AND PARROT.

(BY PETER PINDAR)

An Owl fell desp'rately in love, poor soul!
Sighing and hooting in his lonely hole—
A Parrot the dear object of his wishes,
Who in her cage enjoy'd the loaves and fishes,
In short she'd all she wanted—meat and drink,
Washing and lodging—full enough, I think.

Squire Owl most musically tells his tale;
His oaths, his squeezes, kisses, sighs prevail:
Poll cannot bear, poor heart, to hear him grieve,
So opes her cage, without a '*By your leave*,'
Are married, go to bed with raptured faces,
Rich words, and so forth, usual in such cases.

A day or two pass'd amorously sweet;
Love, kissing, cooing, billing all their meat;
At length they both felt hungry—'What's for dinner?
Pray what have we to eat, my dear?' quoth Poll—
'Nothing! by all my wisdom,' answer'd Owl;
'I never thought of that, as I'm a sinner.

But Poll, on something I shall put my pats,
What say'st thou, deary, to a dish of rats?'
'*Rats!* mister Owl, d'ye think that I'll eat *rats?*
Eat them yourself, or give them to the cats,'
Whines the poor bride, now bursting into tears—
'Well, Polly, would you rather dine on *mouse?*
I'll catch a few, if any in the house;
Thou shalt not starve, love, so dispel thy fears.'

'I won't eat rats, I won't eat mouse, I won't,
Don't tell me of such dirty vermin—don't;
O that within my cage I had but tarried.'
'Polly,' quoth Owl, 'I am sorry, I declare,
So delicate, you relish not our fare—
You should have thought of that before you *married.*'

From the Metropolitan.

ATHEISTS.

The Atheist does not believe in the existance of a God. He attributes surrounding nature and all its astonishing phenomena to chance, or to a fortuitous concourse of atoms. Plato distinguishes three sorts of Atheists: such as deny absolutely that there are any Gods, others allow the existence of Gods; but deny that they concern themselvs with human affairs, and so disbelieve a Providence; and lastly, such as believe in the Gods and a Providence, but think they are easily appeased, and remit the greatest crimes for the smallest supplication. The first of these, however, are the only Atheists, in the strict and proper sense of the word. It is to be hoped that *direct* Atheists are few. Some persons indeed question the reality of such a character; and others insist, that pretensions to Atheism have their origin in pride, or are adopted as a cloak for licentiousness. In the 17th century. Spinosa, a foreigner, was its noted defender; and Lucilio Vanini, an Italian, of eccentric character, was burnt, 1619, at Toulouse for his Atheistical tents. Being pressed to make public acknowledgment of his crime, and to ask pardon of God, the king and justice, he boldly replied, that he did not believe there was a God, that never offended the king, and as for justice, he wished it to the devil. He confessed that he was one of the twelve who parted from Naples, to spread their doctrines in all parts of Europe. The poor man ought not to have been put to death; confinement is the best remedy for insanity. Lord Bacon, in his essays, justly remarks, that 'a little philosophy inclineth a man's mind to Atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth man's mind about to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may rest in them and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederated and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.' Archbishop Tillotson, speaking of Atheism, says, 'for some ages before the reformation, Atheism was confined to Italy, and had its chief residence at Rome. But in this last age, Atheism has travelled over the Alps and infected France; and now of late it has crossed the seas and invaded our nation, and hath prevailed to amazement.' The treatises of Dr. Balguy, are an excellent antidote against Atheistical tenets.—This writer thus forcibly expresses himself on the subject: of all the false doctrines and foolish opinions, which ever infected the mind of man, nothing can possibly equal Atheism, which is such a monstrous contradiction to all evidence, to all powers of understanding, and the dictates of common sense, that it may be well questioned whether any man can really fall into it by a deliberate use of his judgment. All nature so clearly points out and so loudly perclaims a Creator of infinite power, wisdom and goodness, that whoever hears not his voice, and sees not its proofs may well be thought wilfully deaf and obstinately blind. If it be evident, self-evident to every man of thought, that there can be no effect without a cause, what shall we say of that manifold combination of effects, that series of operations, that system of wonders which fill the universe; which present themselves to all our perceptions, and strick our mind and our senses on every side? Every faculty, every object of every faculty demonstrates a *deity*. The meanest insect we can see, the minutest and most contemptible weed we can tread upon is really sufficient to confound Atheism, and baffle all its pretensions. How much more that astonishing variety and multiplicity of God's works with which we are continually surrounded! Let any man survey the face of the earth, or lift up his eyes to the firmament; let him consider the nature and instinct of brute animals and afterwards look into the nature of the operations of his own mind; will he presume to say or suppose that all the objects he meets with, are nothing more than the result of unaccountable accident and blind chance? Can be posibly conceive that such wonderful order should spring out of confusion; or that such berfect beauty shoud be ever formed by the fortuitous operations of unconscious, inactive particles of matter? As well, nay, better, and more easily, might he suppose, that an earthquake might happen to blind towns and cities, or the materials carried down by a flood, fit themselves up without hands into a regular fleet. For what are towns, cities, or fleets, in comparison of the vast and amazing fabric of the universe! In short Atheism offers such violence to all our faculties, that it seems scarce credible it should ever really find any footing in human understanding. Lord Chesterfield made the following declaration, and no man can suppose *his* understanding to have been clouded with *religious* prejudices: 'I have read Seed's sermons, and like them very well; but I have neither read, nor intend to read, those which are meant to prove the existence of God, because it seems to me too great disparagement of that *reason* which he has given us, to require any further proof of his existence than those which the whole and every part of the creation afford. If I believe my own existence I must believe his: it cannot be proved *a priori*, as some have idly attempted to do, and cannot be doubted of *a posteriori*. Cato says very justly, '*and that he is*, all nature cries aloud!' The objects for the being of a God are distributed by the learned into two kinds: 1st. Argument *a priori*, or those taken from necessity of the divine existence: 2d. Arguments *a posteriori*, or those taken from the *works* of nature.

Nothing tends more to arrest the progress of true religion, than the implacable spirit of bigotry. Its ignorance and folly are written in characters of blood. Wollaston, the learned author of the *Religion of Nature delineated*, once asked a bigot 'how many sects he thought there might be in the world.' 'Why,' says he, 'I can make no judgment—I never considered the question.' Do you think,' said Wollaston, 'there may be a hundred?' 'O yes, at least,' cried the bigot. Why then,' replied the philosopher, 'it is *ninety nine* to *one* that you are in the wrong.' Wm. Penn has, in a letter to Archbishop Tillotson, these memorable words: 'I abhor two principles in religion, and pity them that own them. The first is obedience upon authority without conviction; and the other, destroying them that differ from me for God's sake. Such a religion is without judgment, though not without teeth. *Unity* is the best if right—else *charity*' And Hooker said, 'the time will come when a few words spoken with meekness, and humility, and love, shall be more acceptable than volumes of controversy, which commonly destroy charity the very best part of true religion.'

Of the terms prejudice, bigotry, candour, and liberality, Dr. Akin in his letters to his son, gives this happy exemplification: "When Jesus preached, prejudice cried, 'can any good thing come out of Nazareth?' 'Crucify him! crucify him!' exclaimed bigotry. 'Why, what evil hath he done?' remonstrated candour; and liberality drew from his word this inference: 'In every nation he that feareth God, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.'

From the Charleston Gazette.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

Men are so apt to laugh at what they do not understand, that we have ceased to wonder at those who in ridiculing capt. Symmes' theory of concentric circles, did not recollect, or did not know, that the hypothesis is coequal with the very first essays in Geological Science. The novelty is not in the captain's opinion, but in his attempt to prove it by experiment, to be founded in philosophical truth.

For this purpose he with characteristic simplicity, has solicited the legislature of the United States for public aid. His object is, it must be confessed, rather profound; but certainly not more foreign in its nature, (though if successful, infinitely more interesting in its consequences) than the expedition of the British to the nothern pivot of the earth—the arctic pole! We live in an age of experiments, and only lack confidence in ourselves, to perfect and bring to light many things only dreamed of in the old philosophy. We are also rather inclined to undervalve our own efforts, for had the proposition came from an European instead of an American philosopher, we doubt whether so large a share of ridicule would have been attached to its advocate.

Captain Symmes is a man of considerable science, not in the knowledge of man, but in the knowledge of the heavens and the earth. 1. He believes with *Newton* and *Halley*, that there is a concave to this globe of ours—there is nothing strange in this. 2. Proceeding on the axiom that there is nothing created in vain, and that all space is filled with intelligent beings, he (ex consequensia) believes that the concentric circle (or circles) within the earth must be inhabited—there is nothing in this contrary to sound philosophy—3. He wishes to embark on a voyage of discovery to one or other of the polar regions, and as his pecuniary means are inadequate, he solicits the aid of the most enlightened government upon earth—this is also quite natural. 4. Arrived at the extremity of the earth, it is his intention to perforate at least to the first layer of this *Onetror ephalus*, or Pericles like globe of ours. There is surely nothing strange in itin this—yes; there is something in it rather strange and *out of the way*.

It is very obvious that an enthusiast in science, a man of cool and collected bravery, and a perfect mathematician, such as captain Symmes, when he *theorised* upon the subject, was perfectly prudent—but when he proposed to *test* its truth, did a thing which argued no great knowledge of worldly affairs, and particularly of the characters of the men called members of congress. Yet, for the honor of philosophy, we find that *one* member has been chivalric enough to offer his petition for assistance from the government, towards this subterranean expedition.

That two vessels of 250 or 300 tons, should be fitted out for such an expedition would be rather unlooked for at present, when the Mexican gulf abounds with pirates, and when the capture of these pirates is a matter so much more feasible than exploring the interior of this globe. Yet, if captain Symmes was to succeed in discovering the *layers of our union*, he would only be reducing to demonstration the opinions of sir Isaac Newton, and of Dr. Halley, which you may read and digest, (if you can) in a book called the "Universal Planispheres." Should the captain o the contrary fail, he falls with the geatest philosophers and cosmographers of the three last centuries. That space is never wasted, is an axiom, not only of moral philosophy, but of common sense and natural religion. And why not the inhabitants of this globe reside on a *shell* as well as on a *solid?* The very semblance of the proposition appears to us quite admissible; the only difficulty will be in *looking into the matter.*

After all, capt. Symmes may still discover something. In seeking for the ends of the earth, which the British have been seeking for years past, he may perhaps find some of its features, never before seen by mortal eye. in chsing a phantom he may hit upon a reality. In searching for the unknowable (to use a term of Bacon's) he may discover what has hitherto been unknown: some new Island, some undiscoverd sea, some northwest by north passage or inlet, some phenomena of nature, some inhabitants of the polar regions, nay, even the poles themselves. Let us not adhere so closely to the sordid doctrine—"all for gain and nothing for grace." Look at past enterprizes: Columbus went in search of a short passage to the East Indies: he found it not—but he discovered a NEW WORLD. If captain Symmes should sally forth, 'tis true he may fail, but the discomfiture will be his own: his sanguine imagination will have deceived him—but if he succeeds in enlarging the boundaries of geographical knowledge, the glory will belong to the American government and nation. Who knows but we are still destined to plant the sacred standard of the stars and stripes, upon the axle-tree of the earth—a new constellation flaming beneath the Nothern Bear!

From the National Advocate.

IN DEFENCE OF OLD MAIDS.

On Thursday evening, (4th inst.) another question was to be discussed by the American Forum; viz; "which is the greatest nuisance to society, an Old Maid or a Dandy?" This is really cruel, indicative of narrow mind, and an uncourteous feeling. Why is an old maid to be more of a nuisance, than an old man? Age is entitled to respect in either sex, single or married, if the conduct be unexceptionable. It is true, custom has sanctioned a very unfair prejudice, that single women of a certain age become mere gossips, tea-table chronicles, messengers of scandal, enemies to all young couples, hating matrimony and loving cards. Yet are we soberly to subscribe to such doctrines, and confirm such prejudices? Are we prepared, in this enlightened and refined age, to declare, that old maids are a nuisance? "Fie on't! O fie!"

We know many single ladies advanced in years, of the most amiable dispositions, of the most extensive benevolence, prudent and intelligent, some of them lively and engaging. But what is an old maid? We understand an old maid to be an unmarried lady, say over forty. Well, is she to be considered a nuisance because she has no husband?

How many old maids do we find, who are so from choice? who, disgusted with the flippancy of young men, with the persecutions of folly, the perseverance of fortune-hunters, and the imprudence and extravagance of gay lovers, voluntarily make choice of a single life, rather than encounter all the dreadful evils of unequal matches. If, on the contrary, an old maid has not been fortunate enough to attract and secure a husband, she is eminently entitled to protection and delicacy, because she is debarred from advantages which men possess, and cannot like them, make choice of and obtain a companion for life. If a single life can be considered a nuisance, it belongs exclusively to bachelors; because, if they are worth having, they can procure wives. They can rove through the harem of beauties; pluck the roses from the kindred bushes: they can ask and be refused, and ask again and be successful. If one says no, another, more complying, may say yes. A bachelor has no cause to despair, if he is inclined to marry, and is worthy of confidence. But where is the redeeming spirit for an old maid, rendered more scrupulous and rigid by age? She is debarred from all these manly privileges; her virtues are never duly estimated: she cannot nor ought not to break down those barriers which delicacy and propriety prescribe. And is she, therefore, to be condemned and denounced as "a nuisance?"

Where is the age of chivalry? Has it lost its influence? Is it the fashion to decry where most we should protect? We hope not; and take this occasion not only to protest against the prevalence of such doctrines, but the agitation of such questions.

Conjugal Friendship.—While plenty smiles around, and the festive board is crowned with all the luxuries which opulence affords, man may be surrounded by flatterers whom he fondly cherishes as friends. But let misfortune strip him of his riches—or even threaten the loss of them—he may seek in vain for a remedy from these parasites of his prosperity—instead of the professors of affection and friendship, he meets with nothing but scorn and repulsive coolness.

Disappointed, disheartened, and nearly distracted, he returns home. Then dreadful indeed is his lot, if he finds there no consolation from the fond endearments of a wife. Hope is lost. In sad sullenness he retires to his apartment—alternatley blaming himself and cursing his deceivers—and, finally, seeks to drown reflection in the poisonous glass. But oh! how different is the case of that man who is met by the smiles of her, who in glowing youth, while he held her trembling hand, with blushing cheeks and quivering lips, vowed she would love and honor him as the partner of his early happiness. She rushes into his arms—and half the agony of his soul is lost in this embrace of conjugal affection. In youth, when he met the love kindling glances of her soft blue eyes, he thought her beautiful—when he led her blushing to the altar, his happiness seemed complete. Gathered round the social fireside, he sees her dispensing the bounties of hospitality, and the affections of a mother, then he knows she is dear to him. But now, in the transports of love he exclaims, "Oh! woman, best of heaven's blessings, thou art man's guardian angel while on earth."

It is asserted by some, that snakes occasionally exert their powers of *fascination* upon human beings, and I see no reason to doubt the truth of this—An old Dutch woman, who lives at the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Nigiara district, sometimes gives a minute account of the manner which she was *charmed* by a serpent; and a farmer told me that a similar circumstance occurred to his daughter. It was on a warm summer day that she was sent to spread wet clothes on some shrubbery near the house. Her mother conceived that she remained longer than necessary, and seeing her standing unoccupied at some distance, she called to her several times, but no answer was returned. On approaching, she found her daughter pale, motionless, and fixed in an erect posture. The sweat rolled down her brow, and her hands clenched convulsively. A large rattle-snake lay on a log opposite the girl, and kept his eyes steadfastly fastened upon her. The mother instantly struck him with a stick, and the moment he made off, the girl recovered herself and burst into tears; but was for some time so weak and agitated, that she could not walk home.

Sketches in Upper Canada.

Monkeys.—On a shooting party, one of his friends killed a female monkey and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by 40 or 50 of the tribe, who made a great noise, and seemed disposed to attack the aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed, and seemed perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously; the sportsman did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gestures to beg for the dead body. It was given him—he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses of the extraordinary scene, resolved never again to fire on one of the monkey race.

[*Forbes's Oriental Memoirs.*

A certain Surgeon Dentist, of this city, who is not quite a span for Big Dick, was called upon by a person of maxillary dimensions, for his assistance to dislodge a tooth, which had begun to raise a mutiny among his nerves. The patient being seated on the floor, so as to accommodate his length to that of the doctor, began to open his head, nearly in manner and form of an old fashioned tall back chaise; and the astonished operator, who stood before him, fearing there might be a second edition of Jonah, exclaimed, with terror in his countenance, 'you need not extend your jaws any further, for I intend to stand on the *outside* while I extract the tooth.

Boston Philanthropist.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy will take place on the 7th and 8th of June.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

May 14. 18—

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 8—4w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand, dated April 9th, 1822. for two hundred and seventy seven dollars and fifty cents, drawn by Seymore Taylor and payable to the subscriber two months after date. All persons are hereby forwarned trading for said note, and the drawer forbid paying it to any person but the subscriber, as no transfer of the same has ever been made.

William Mitchell.

Caswell county, May 13. 18—3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant issued by the comptroller of the treasury of the United States of America, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling house of John Vanhook, jr. in the county of Orange and town of Hillsborough, on the 10th day of June next, all his goods and chattels, consisting of one negro man, Ralph, one negro girl, Charlotte, one negro boy, Handy, one sorrel mare, and two cows, twelve windsor chairs, one side board, one desk and book case, one chaney press, three feather beds and bedsteads, three looking-glasses, four walnut tables, and one riding chair, harness and cushions. Also two hundred acres of land, lying and being in the county of Caswell, and also three hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Orange. Due attention will be given.

Beverly Daniel,
Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.
By James Turner,
Deputy Marshal.

May 1 16—tf

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public Taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec 4. 95—